

## HOT DAY AT CAMP THOMAS.

NEW YORKERS GO TO THE 100 DEGREE MARK.

Drills Fully Suspended in Consequence—Talk of Another Forward Movement from the Camp—Col. Wilder Takes Charge of the Fourteenth New York—The Third Brigade Reviewed—The Camp Post Office Reopened.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 8.—The thermometer reached the 100 mark at Camp Thomas today. It was the hottest day of the year. Drills were partly suspended on account of the intense heat. There is still some complaint among the New York troops about the food. The paymaster has not yet been to the camp of the New Yorkers, and the men there are becoming impatient over the failure to receive their pay.

It is reported that several regiments will move to the front within a few days. Gen. Brooks has ordered Gen. Slocum and his staff to complete the inspection of the camp as soon as possible. The railroads to the south have been directed to have cars in readiness to transport troops, and there are many other indications that a forward movement is near.

The members of the Eighth New York were "having some" today, the surgeon's vaccination being the order of the day in this camp. Lieut. Charles A. Meyer of the Ninth New York has been detailed as engineer of the regiment's brigade. Senator Allen visited the camp of the Second Nebraska today. Major Russell B. Harrison, after spending the day with the Indiana troops, left tonight for Tampa. Several carloads of ordnance arrived today. The guns will be distributed at once among the troops.

Col. Wilder, who arrived from New York yesterday, formally assumed command of the Fourteenth New York today. His appointment to the command of the regiment was generally satisfactory to the officers and men. Col. Wilder is noted as a strict disciplinarian, and his experience in the regular army will be valuable in making thorough soldiers out of the boys of the Fourteenth. Col. Wilder started this morning by giving orders for four hours' hard drill each day.

Gen. Grant was much better today and hopes to be able to do active work in a day or two. He expects Mrs. Grant on Saturday. Gen. Grant said today that he had found the sanitary condition of the Third Brigade of his division not in proper order, but that the men were in good shape and put it in good condition. He is now very much gratified over what has been accomplished to improve the sanitary condition of his entire division.

The sailing of the troops from Tampa was the talk among officers and privates today, and the New York troops expected to leave for the Second New York, which was here a few days ago, but is now thought to be sailing to Santiago. The actual departure of the troops has raised the hopes of many of the well-equipped volunteers that they will soon be ordered to the front. Speaking of the campaign, an officer of the Ninth New York said today:

"Our men will have a time landing the big siege guns near Santiago, as there are no wharves, and the heavy pieces, some of them weighing forty tons, will have to be landed with surf boats. Under cover of the warships, however, there will be no trouble. The men are in good shape. After they get eight or nine regiments on shore they will be all right. If the Spaniards want to make trouble our boys will scatter them like sheep. I believe, however, that it will take us several months to take all of Cuba and that all the men here will have an opportunity to see their native land."

Private Adams of the Eighth New York is an experienced sailor and has raised at the top of a tall pine a small Cuban flag. No one but an experienced sailor could have reached that height on the tree and placed the flag there. Men in other companies have attempted to rival it, but have failed.

In the absence of Col. Dougherty (Ninth Pennsylvania), who commands the Second Brigade of the Third Division, Third Corps, Col. Caffrey of the Second Missouri is acting commander of the brigade, and Col. Demuth is commander of the regiment. Major Crawford, who in fact, expression resembles W. J. Bryan, came to town a few days ago with two of his friends, and while on the train the conductor inquired of one of his friends if the Major was not Mr. Bryan. To have a little amusement out of the situation the friend told the conductor that the Major was not Mr. Bryan. The conductor proved himself equal to the emergency, and by the time the train reached the station a committee was ready to escort him to the Read House, where Crawford had an enthusiastic reception as the great silver leader of America.

One of the most popular men at the camp is Capt. Spears, Company G, Second Missouri. Some one of the company complained that the food they were receiving was not suitable. The Captain told the complainant to bring his next meal's ration to the Captain's tent and he would investigate. Obvious orders the complainant did so, and the Captain himself was living on exactly the same fare as his men. When the complainant came to him with his dish of fat meat, dry bread and beans the Captain ordered him to be seated. Then taking his own plate and knife and fork, the Captain sat down by the complainant, divided the meat and bread into two parts, taking one himself and leaving the other to the private. After finishing he ordered the private to bring his next meal to him for inspection. Again the private did so, and the Captain did the same as before. Before the complaining soldier was through, however, he realized the full truth of the situation, apologized, and returned to his tent satisfied to fare on the same rations with his Captain.

On another occasion one of Capt. Spears's company complained that the food wasn't cooked properly. He said that the cook, a private, was an experienced cook and knew whereof he spoke. Thereupon, at the next meal, the Captain called out this cook, required the acting cook to supply him with a full day's rations of raw meat, flour, coffee, and such, and then sent him out into the woods to remain the full twenty-four hours before the camp. The complainant was such an excellent cook he could try his skill to his own satisfaction. There has been no complaint of the cooking in this company since that episode.

The all-absorbing topic to the men around Gen. Wade's headquarters is the Major race which is to occur between C. H. Hamilton and E. A. Holitz to-morrow afternoon. Both men are in training for the race and both are confident of winning. H. W. Dwyer, the trainer of New York, has arrived at the camp, and is training Hamilton. Holitz is in the hands of Mr. Powers, a well-known trainer of Brooklyn. After the foot race a sack race will occur.

The Southern heat does not seem to agree with the boys of the First Maine Regiment, and they are becoming acclimated by lying about in the shade and in their tents. Private Neville of Company G has been promoted to bugler. He served three years as bugler in the English Army. A large number of new drums and bugles have been received by the regiment, and a bugle corps is to be established. Several of the men have become tired of sleeping on the ground and have purchased cots.

Capt. E. C. Carter, who is an assistant surgeon of the United States Army, has been assigned to duty at the Lister Hospital and went to the hospital today in company with Col. Hartout. The following surgeons have been assigned to the park and will arrive later: Capt. Joseph D. Glenna, assistant surgeon of the United States Cavalry; Capt. William F. Kendall, assistant surgeon Ninth United States Cavalry; Capt. Wm. Stephens, assistant surgeon Fourth United States Infantry; Capt. Henry J. Raymond, assistant surgeon Thirtieth United States Infantry; Capt. Edgar A. Meers, assistant surgeon of the United States Army.

The Third Brigade, composed of the First Pennsylvania, Second Ohio and Fourteenth Missouri, was reviewed this morning by Gen. Poland, commanding the Second Division of the First Corps. Revell was sounded at an early hour and the review of the Second Ohio commenced. The review of the Second Ohio commenced on Saturday of this week the Chattanooga Car and Foundry Company will have

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Two trains stood at the military station. The one for the tentage and heavier stuff had half a dozen cars in it, one being for the horse, while the other, for the men, consisted of four passenger coaches and a baggage car for the personal belongings of the officers. It was slow work getting all the stuff over, but it was done on time, and at 10 o'clock the assembly sounded and the companies that were going away marched out of camp and formed in parade on the plain in front of their camp.

Col. Eddy and his staff were on the field to see the departure, but they took no part in the ceremonies, for the Colonel, with four companies and two Majors, has orders to remain here for the present, or until, as it is understood, the War Department and the Governor of Rhode Island come to some agreement about having the volunteers occupy the Rhode Island State camp at Quonset.

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The men will go to Long Island City by train and boats will take them from there to Dutch Island and the other forts. Lieut. Col. Thurston has been ordered to go to New York to recruit the new recruits of the Twenty-second Regiment to their new maximum, and Capt. Turpin, senior line officer, will go to Brooklyn to do the same service for the Third Battalion, which was once part of the Thirtieth Regiment.

Col. Barber has also made the assignments for dividing the First Regiment into three companies to move at any time after to-morrow. Col. Barber's headquarters will be Governor's Island, and he will take Major Scott and Companies G and H with him there. Lieut. Col. Stapole, Major Chase, and Companies E, I, K, L, and M go to Fort Hamilton, while Major Egan and Companies A, B, C, D, and F go to Fort Wadsworth.

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In selecting a site for such a camp the War Department required three things. First, a railroad connection, so that troops might be moved with facility and dispatch; second, a frontage on water deep enough to permit of the embarkation of troops on deep-draft troopships; last, plenty of fresh water and bathing facilities. All these requirements Gen. Frank found at Montauk. The eastern terminus of the Long Island Railroad is there. Fresh water lakes

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## ASTOR BATTERY IN CAMP.

WEAT TOO MUCH FOR 15 OF THEM ON THE 50-MILE MARCH.

Regulation Uniform and 50-Pound Knapsacks Were Not Taken Under Yesterday's Heat—The Men Are On the March of Pelham Bay Park and May Remain There for a Week.

Instead of making a start to Manila yesterday, as was expected, the Astor Battery went into camp near Pelham Bay Park. The order directing the battery to go into camp was issued by Lieut. March, the battery commander, on Wednesday night. Lieut. March, it seems, received word from Washington on Tuesday that, if a suitable camp could be found, he would better remove his command from the barracks so that the men could have field practice with the Hotchkiss guns. This suggestion was really made by Lieut. March's request, because he felt by no means certain that he would have time to give his men the drill they need after he reached San Francisco.

As Col. Astor has provided everything for the battery so far, so he provided a camp. Lieut. March was informed on Wednesday that the Astor Battery was ordered to Pelham Bay Park, on the edge of Pelham Bay Park, which might be used. Lieut. March inspected it and found that it would do very well.

The men worked late on Wednesday night to get ready for the march of yesterday. Revell sounded yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock the order "fall in" was given and the men lined up in heavy marching order, all their personal belongings being in the knapsacks. A van took their heavy luggage and camp equipment. The six field pieces had been dragged into Crosby street, and a horse was hitched to each one. At 6:30 the command "right forward, fours right" was given, and the command marched out of the barracks into Crosby street, taking position behind two bicycle patrolmen and directly in front of the guns.

A moment later the order "Forward, march" was given, and the command started for camp. At the head of each horse marched an artilleryman, holding the leading rein. The uniform worn was the regulation artillery uniform of cloth, with gray campaign hats, each man carrying his sabre and Colts revolver. The field pieces were ranged two abreast.

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Along this march two scheduled stops were made, one at McGowan's Pass and the other at Mount Morris Park, where fresh water and bread was given to the men. Owing to the excessive heat, however, halts were frequent. The carrying of side arms and knapsacks subjected the men to a pretty severe strain. The knapsacks alone weigh thirty-five pounds. Fifteen men were more or less overcome by the heat. When a man toppled over, he was picked up, carried to the van, which the men had overtaken, and remained there for the rest of the journey under the care of Dr. Compton, the battery surgeon. The officers of the command were mounted.

The camp was reached about 4 o'clock. It is two miles from the barracks, and is a beautiful spot, on the shore of Pelham Bay and within sight of Long Island Sound. Through the property runs a gulch, which will be utilized in drilling with field pieces. In this gulch will also be laid out a range for pistol practice. Owing to the condition of the men the afternoon drill yesterday was omitted. Beginning this morning, however, the command will settle down to three drills a day, two in the morning and one in the afternoon, ending with dress parade at sunset.

Lieut. March made it very clear to his men that the strictest discipline will prevail in camp. He emphasized the fact that the command was to go to camp for business, and he said that, if the business was carefully attended to, each man would be proud that he was a member of the Astor Battery when they march to the front in San Francisco. He said that the men will be allowed to visit their families while they are in camp. Besides infantry drill and drill with the field pieces, the men will have target practice and sabre drill. Lieut. March said that the battery may be in camp for a week.

RECRUITING IN THIS STATE. Officers Already at Work in Buffalo—Some of New York's War Expenses.

ALBANY, June 9.—The State authorities do not intend to stop recruiting in this State until the remainder of this State's quota under the second call for volunteers until the 4,000 men needed to recruit to their maximum strength the twelve volunteer regiments from this State already at the front have been secured. Recruiting officers from these regiments are being sent to their home stations to recruit in this State. They will try to secure from the regiment or separate company formed to replace the organization at the front the number of recruits needed. If a sufficient number of recruits are not obtained in this way civilians will be called upon to fill up the deficiency. The first recruiting officers to arrive in the State are now at work in Buffalo and the others are expected to report daily.

State Comptroller Roberts to-day received the following bills from the Ordnance Department for expenses incurred under the \$1,000,000 war contract. For horses for the troops, \$1,125; uniforms, \$41,307 and \$798; subsistence, including meals, \$21,014 and \$8,802; miscellaneous camp expenses, \$1,474, \$1,055 and \$2,581, the last bill including an item of \$1,300 for electric lighting at the Peekskill camp. From the Adjutant-General's Department was received a bill for \$7,330. This account is for miscellaneous expenses, including extra office expenses, railroad travel of officers, the pay of Major-General Roe and his staff, and items for band music at the camp, \$1,497 going to Doring's band of Troy and \$1,350 for the music at Camp Black. An additional bill received was for \$20 from Major H. L. Cochran for the examination of recruits for the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn.

PARIS SELLING SPANISH 45 NOW. Second Act of the Gambler Originally Based on Peace Talk.

Spanish 4 per cent. bonds rose to 33 1/2 in the London market yesterday, against 30 1/2 Wednesday. The rise was due to the fact that the British Ambassador at Madrid has made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens. Applicants will be required to satisfy the recruiting officer regarding age and character, and should be required to furnish the necessary evidence. They must defray their own expenses to the place of enlistment. The term of service is two years.

LAND MOVEMENT ON HAVANA. Gen. Diaz Sends Maps and Charts of the Coast to the Spanish Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Cuban legation in this city has received important documents addressed to Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma from Gen. Pedro Diaz of the Cuban Army. Gen. Diaz has operated extensively in the province of Pinar del Rio and is well informed regarding all points of interest in that province. The documents contain information as to the possible landing places along the northern coast of Pinar del Rio province, as well as the facts concerning the Spanish forces in that locality. The documents are also accompanied by charts and maps of the coast, and were sent at the solicitation of the Cuban legation in order that they might be placed in the hands of the War Department, should it be deemed advisable to invade that province. Gen. Pedro Diaz pledges the co-operation of the Cuban forces under his command, and outlines plans for a land movement upon Havana. The papers will be turned over to the War Board.

NAVY YARD NOTES. Naval Apprentices for the Tugboats Arrive—Supplies Going to Sampson.

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